

SKIPTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1895.

Area, 4,245 acres; *Rateable Value* (1895), £34,281; *Inhabited Houses* (1871), 1,238; (1881), 1,795; (1891), 2,060; *Population enumerated* (1871), 6,078; (1881), 9,091; (1891), 10,376; (*Estimated* 1895), 10,900.

Inspection of District.—This District has been regularly inspected during the past year by myself and the Inspector of Nuisances, and much time has been spent here in consequence of the unusual prevalence of infectious disease, including two outbreaks associated with *milk* supply, viz., scarlet fever and typhoid fever, upon the latter of which I presented a special report in October. In addition to this, progress has been made with the house-to-house survey of the town, that of the East Ward having been completed, and also a portion of the South Ward, and in connection with the survey 784 houses have been examined during the year. A large number of nuisances have been abated, and insanitary conditions remedied, as will be seen on reference to Table VI.

Sanitary Condition and Progress: Water Supply.—Skipton is supplied by gravitation from Whinny Gill Reservoir on Short Bank, having a capacity of 46,000,000 gallons. During recent years improvements have been made by enclosing in pipes from their sources all the open water courses in the gathering ground, and protecting them from surface pollution. Provision for cattle is made by troughs fed by means of ball-taps. Shortness of supply was feared in July last, but notices were issued to prevent waste, and the water was turned off at nights for a time. Water mains have been laid in several back streets this year—Back Milton-street, Brooklands-terrace, and others, and provided with flush valves. A new 4-inch iron main has been laid in Otley-street to replace a smaller one. The order of the Local Government Board authorising the borrowing of money for the purchase of Eastby Mills has been obtained, and the purchase made.

Sewerage and Drainage.—The town is provided with a system of sewers, and the sewage is dealt with by broad irrigation upon a sewage farm, of which about 54·20 acres are under cultivation. A small portion, about two acres, has lately been prepared for downward intermittent filtration. Efficient means, however, are not provided throughout the system for proper flushing and ventilation. Arrangements have been made this year for flushing the Newmarket-street sewer from the old reservoirs, and other lengths of main sewer are flushed by hand, but there are no automatic flushing tanks in the system. The ventilation in the older parts of the town is effected by means of the street gulleys, and these are in consequence a source of frequent nuisance and danger to health. All recent gulleys are trapped, and many of the older ones have since been trapped where they have been complained of. Three shaft ventilators to main sewers were put in this year on private property by arrangement in Albert-street, Broughton-road, and Mill-lane. No extensions of main sewers have been laid this year. The drain for surface water in Middletown, consisting of 450 yards of 18 and 15-inch pipes, with the necessary manholes,

for inspection and ventilating shafts, has been completed. A length of drain from the corner of Brook-street and Gargrave-road, of about 100 yards in length, has been laid, to prevent the flooding of cellars in houses abutting upon Gargrave-road.

Street Improvements.—During the year a portion of Brook-street has been widened, and a causeway 6 feet in width placed on each side. The improvement of Sackville-street is being proceeded with, and will very shortly be completed. The causeway in Gargrave-road has been completed. A steam road roller has been purchased, and is doing good work. Additional crossings have been placed in various parts of the town.

Council Offices.—The purchase of the Town Hall buildings has been completed. A new and commodious Council Chamber has been constructed on the first floor, and fitted up. Rooms for officers have been provided on the ground floor.

Excrement and Refuse Disposal.—Excrement disposal in Skipton is chiefly effected by means of water closets. In most instances these are situated outside in the yard, and are dependent upon hand-flushing. The majority of the ashpits in the town are uncovered, and they are made the receptacles for all manner of vegetable and other refuse, in addition to the ashes. Since the Council does not undertake the scavenging, the emptying of these by the householders is frequently postponed as long as possible, and not done until a nuisance is caused. In no less than 87 such instances has a Board's notice been served during the year. Such a state of things can only be effectually dealt with by the Authority itself undertaking the removal of refuse. This would have a very beneficial effect in producing greater cleanliness in the back yards and streets of the town, and freedom from foul emanations in the proximity of dwellings. It is to be hoped that the Council will at an early date seriously reconsider the question of undertaking this work, as well as the provision of a destructor for destroying the ashpit refuse.

Bye-laws, &c.—This Authority possesses a code of bye-laws closely assimilated to the "Models" with respect to "New Streets and Buildings," "Slaughter Houses," and "Common Lodging Houses." These were allowed by the Local Government Board in April, 1880. A series of Regulations under the "Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1886," was adopted near the end of 1891, and the occupiers have been duly registered, and the premises kept under supervision. The Council is revising its existing bye-laws with respect to Streets and Buildings, and will shortly take steps to obtain the sanction of the Local Government Board to certain additions and alterations.

Acts of Parliament adopted.—The "Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889," was adopted, and came into force on January 1st, 1890. Parts II., III., and V. of the "Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890," were adopted in February, 1891. The "Private Streets' Works Act, 1892," was adopted in 1893.

Allotments.—The fields obtained in Middletown have not been used, in consequence of the disinclination of the owner to permit the keeping of hens in large numbers. Other fields have been obtained near Brook-street for allotment garden purposes, and the Council is endeavouring to make arrangements for the provision of further ground upon which labouring men may be permitted to keep hens.

Skipton Joint Hospital.—An application made by the two Skipton Authorities for the formation of a Joint Hospital District in 1892 was cancelled early in 1893, owing to a disagreement as to representation, and the Skipton Urban Authority decided to provide a permanent hospital of its own. Plans were prepared and a provisional agreement made for the purchase of a site, but when the estimates came before the Council, they considered the expense too great to incur alone, and again invited the Rural District Council to co-operate with them in the provision of a hospital. Much time has been lost this year in coming to terms, but the Rural District Council has finally agreed to the combination on

the understanding that their District pays only one-third of the primary cost (the terms originally offered by the Urban District Council), and with certain other conditions. A committee from the Rural Council has been appointed to confer with the Urban Council, but they have not yet met. It is probable that fresh plans will have to be prepared, and therefore we shall do well if we see a hospital erected by the year 1900. In the meantime the temporary Joint Hospital is becoming unfit for use, and both doctors and parents are declining to have their patients and children removed into it for treatment, since there have latterly been drawbacks in the convalescence of patients, owing to the draughty condition of the premises. Portions of the structure are also beginning to give way, and will require re-bolting. As soon as the Hospital can be emptied, it ought to be put into thorough repair, so as to be fit for use until a permanent Hospital is provided. The Joint Temporary Hospital has been used for the isolation of Scarlet Fever cases only this year, but has done excellent service in keeping down the disease, as will be seen later on in this Report, under the head of Infectious Diseases. The inhabitants are now fully alive to the importance and advantages of a Hospital, and are eager to avail themselves of the benefits to be derived from proper isolation.

HOSPITAL ERECTED IN 1888.

SKIPTON URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.					
Year.	CASES ADMITTED FROM				
	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Measles.	Total.
1888.....	1	1
1889.....	1	..	1	..	2
1890.....	..	6	3	..	9
1891.....	..	12	2	..	14
1892.....	..	71	..	..	71
1893.....	..	72	..	..	72
1894.....	..	22	..	..	22
1895.....	...	50	...	..	50

No deaths occurred in the hospital.

Population.—In 1871 the population of Skipton was 6,078, and that of 1881 was 9,091. At the census of 1891, it was found to be 10,376 (an increase of 1,285), living in 2,060 houses, or an average of 4·1 per house. Up to the middle of 1895, I have estimated it to be 10,900, living in 2,356 houses, or an average of 4·6 per house.

Births.—The total births registered were 334 in number (155 males and 179 females). This is an increase of 27 upon last year, and is equivalent to an annual birth-rate of 30·6 per 1,000 living, as compared with 28·5 last year, and 32·8 in 1893. The natural increase to the population is 132, as against 170 last year, and 140 in 1893.

Deaths.—The total deaths returned from this District were 216 in number, inclusive of 11 which belonged to the Rural District, 2 which belonged to the Barnoldswick Urban, and 1 belonging to Leek in Staffordshire, which occurred in the Skipton Workhouse. When these are deducted, a total is left of 202, belonging to the Skipton Urban District

(89 males and 113 females), which is equivalent to a death-rate of 18·5 per 1,000 living, as compared with 12·7 last year, and 19·6 in 1893.

The figures in brackets in the following Table show all the deaths which took place in the Skipton Workhouse, 18 in number. These have, of course, been assigned to their proper districts in calculating their respective rates.

The deaths occurred in each quarter as follows :—

	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.	
1884.....	35	(6)	36	(5)	51	(10)	51	(5)
1885.....	52	(7)	52	(2)	30	(8)	62	(4)
1886.....	55	(10)	33	(5)	87	(6)	43	(3)
1887.....	49	(9)	45	(6)	43	(9)	106	(3)
1888.....	54	(12)	50	(12)	44	(9)	45	(4)
1889.....	37	(3)	38	(1)	33	(2)	30	(5)
1890.....	44	(6)	40	(2)	33	(5)	43	(2)
1891.....	47	(3)	62	(12)	39	(2)	29	(1)
1892.....	43	(7)	40	(3)	45	(5)	52	(5)
1893.....	54	(9)	43	(5)	44	(6)	60	(8)
1894.....	26	(6)	28	(7)	30	(1)	46	(4)
1895.....	59	(10)	50	(5)	33	(4)	52	(3)

The mortality as to age was as follows :—

Deaths under 1 year of age	47	} 76 under 5 years of age.
„ over 1 year and under 5.....	29	
„ „ 5 „ 15	9	} 126 over 5 years of age.
„ „ 15 „ 25.....	12	
„ „ 25 „ 60.....	49	
„ „ 60	56	

Total 202

TABLE I.

Table showing the estimated population, births, and deaths, for the years 1884-95 inclusive, with an average for the decade 1878-87 :—

Year.	Population estimated to middle of the year.	Births.	Deaths.
1884	9,950	353	189
1885	10,000	290	210
1886	10,300	328	176
1887	10,600	302	258
Average for decade 1878-87.	9,645	322	187
1888	11,000	388	210
1889	11,400	356	143
1890	11,700	322	165
	CENSUS		
1891	10,376	354	186
1892	10,500	317	189
1893	10,630	349	209
1894	10,760	307	137
1895	10,900	334	202

TABLE II.

Table showing the annual birth-rate, rates of mortality, death-rates among children, and deaths in public institutions during the years 1884-95 inclusive, and the mean for the decade 1878-87 :—

Year.	Birth-rate per 1000 of the population.	Annual Rate of mortality per 1000 living.	Deaths of Children un- der 1 year ; percentage of total deaths.	Percentage of deaths of Children un- der 1 year to registered births.	Deaths of Children un- der 5 years ; percentage of total deaths.	Total number of deaths in Public Institutions.
1884	35.4	18.9	20.0	10.7	34.3	16
1885	29.0	21.0	26.6	19.3	44.2	14
1886	31.8	17.0	27.8	14.9	41.4	8
1887	28.4	24.1	23.4	19.8	54.2	15
Mean for decade 1878-87.	33.6	19.2	24.0	14.2	40.4	13
1888	35.2	19.0	28.5	15.4	36.1	18
1889	31.2	12.5	26.5	10.6	34.2	11
1890	27.5	14.1	29.6	15.2	43.6	15
1891	34.1	17.9	22.5	12.2	34.9	18
1892	30.1	18.0	21.6	12.9	36.5	21
1893	32.8	19.6	20.5	12.3	40.6	28
1894	28.5	12.7	24.8	11.0	42.3	18
1895	30.6	18.5	23.2	14.0	37.6	22

The birth-rate, though an improvement upon last year, is still below the average. The general death-rate is 0.6 above the mean for the past 17 years. The infant mortality calculated on the number of deaths of children under one per cent. of registered births is higher than it has been since 1890, and is 0.4 above the mean for the same period. The percentages to total deaths of deaths of children under one and under five years are lower than last year, and below the average. Among persons aged 60 and upwards there were 56 deaths, or a percentages to total deaths of 27.7, the same as last year, and again the lowest in the Combined District.

TABLE III.

Table showing number of deaths certified by registered medical practitioners, uncertified deaths, and inquests, with their percentage to total deaths, during the years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

	Total Deaths.			Percentage of Total Deaths.		
	1893	1894	1895	1893	1894	1895
Certified.....	192	127	194	91.8	92.7	96.0
Uncertified.....	11	6	3	5.2	4.3	1.4
Inquests.....	6	4	5	2.8	2.9	2.4

UNCERTIFIED DEATHS IN 1895.

Cause Assigned.	Sex.	Age.
Supposed Fit of Apoplexy..	F	52
Convulsions.....	M	6 months
Cancer in the Womb.....	F	54

The number of Uncertified Deaths is the smallest annual number on record.

TABLE IV.

Table showing the mortality from certain classes of diseases during the five years 1891-95 (inclusive).

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895
1. Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.....	7	26	43	5	28
2. Pulmonary Diseases (other than Phthisis)....	44	43	34	36	44
3. Tubercular Diseases	23	23	22	16	31
4. Wasting Diseases of Infants.....	16	14	14	10	12
5. Convulsive Diseases of Infants	12	12	13	14	12

NOTES.

- 1. Includes Smallpox, Measles, Searlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Congh, Fever, and Diarrhœa.
- 3. Includes Phthisis, Serofula, Riekets, and Tabes.
- 4. Includes Marasmus, Atrophy, Debility, Want of Breast-milk, and Premature Birth.
- 5. Includes Hydrocephalus, Infantile Meningitis, Convulsions, and Teething.

Among the above classes the greatest increase is shown in the deaths due to Tnbereular diseases, the number being greater than it has been since 1887. There is also an increase in the deaths from Pulmonary diseases.

TABLE V.

Table showing the number of deaths from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases during the three years 1893, 1894, and 1895, with their proportion to 1,000 deaths:—

Disease.	Total Deaths.			Proportion of deaths to 1000 deaths.		
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Smallpox	1	..	..	4·7	..	..
Measles	17	1	..	81·3	7·3	..
Scarlet Fever	9	1	1	43·0	7·3	4·9
Diphtheria	1	^{Croup.} 1	1	4·7	7·3	4·9
Whooping Cough	2	1	16	9·5	7·3	79·2
Fever	6	..	8	28·7	..	39·6
Diarrhœa	7	1	2	33·4	7·3	9·9
TOTALS	43	5	28	205·7	43·7	138·6

Twenty-eight deaths were returned under the head of Zymotic Disease, as compared with 5 last year, and 43 in 1893. Of the 28 deaths, 16 were due to Whooping Cough. The Zymotic rate for the year is 2·3 per 1,000 living. 133 certificates under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, were received, as compared with 52 last year, and 192 in 1893.

Measles.—No death was registered from this cause, but the disease was prevalent in Skipton in May, and I had to recommend the closing of the Christ Church and Catholic Schools in consequence. Measles is not notifiable under the Act in force, and individual cases are not reported.

Scarlatina.—One death only was registered from this cause, although the disease has been more or less present throughout the year, and 72 cases were notified. Of these, 34 were males, and 38 females; 22 were under, and 50 over five years of age. The cases were widespread in their distribution, and not restricted to any part of the town, nor was there any special incidence on school attendance, or milk supply, except a small distinct outbreak due to the latter which will be referred to later. The experience of the past year is interesting, as showing the importance of hospital isolation, and this has been still further emphasized since the beginning of the present year.

Scarlet fever is seldom entirely absent from Skipton, but the amount of fever present in the town depends entirely upon the ability or otherwise to remove cases which cannot be properly isolated, as they occur, to the hospital.

Of the 72 cases notified during 1895, 49 were removed to the hospital for isolation, and 1 was in the hospital at the commencement of the year.

The number of cases reported each month throughout the year, together with the number removed to the hospital was as follows:—

SCARLET FEVER IN 1895.		
Month.	Number of Cases.	Number Removed to Hospital.
January.....	2	2
February	2	2
March	1	1
April	3	3
May	2	2
June	6	0
July	5	3
August	3	3
September	7	7
October	15	13
November	18	6
December	8	7

It will be seen that up to the end of May all the cases as they occurred were removed to the hospital for isolation. In June it will be noticed that 6 cases (occurring in 5 houses) were reported, but none were removed to hospital. This can easily be accounted for. These cases sprang up suddenly and occurred in better-class houses (in the Gargrave-road district), in which there was plenty of accommodation for isolation. This was a distinct outbreak, and its origin was due to an infected milk-supply, the cause of which was promptly removed, and the outbreak from this source stopped.—*See below.* In July, of the 5 cases notified, 3 were removed to hospital and 2 were well isolated at home. In August and September, the cases as they occurred were removed. Also during October, up to nearly the end of the month, when the hospital was overfull, and for a time no further cases could be admitted. This necessitated the cases as they arose being kept at home. I called a special meeting of the members of the Hospital Committee, and reported the circumstances, and urged, if possible, the finding of other quarters for isolation purposes. No empty houses or other suitable buildings were to be obtained, and therefore it was decided to deal with each case as it occurred, at its own home, until a vacancy should occur in the hospital. As a result, only 6 cases were able to be removed during November, and the disease in consequence spread to 18 cases. During December, 8 further cases were reported and 7 were removed to hospital.

Milk Scarlatina.—These cases occurred practically within the first week of June. As soon as it was found that three cases had a common milk supply, I visited the farm (in the Skipton Rural District) whence the supply was derived, and found a boy, aged 7, peeling after a mild and unrecognised attack of scarlet fever. The peeling had just commenced, and had not been noticed, but a lad who helped in milking the cows shared the same bed with this boy, and thus communicated the infection to the milk. The boy was removed to the hospital, the premises disinfected, the rest of the household placed in quarantine, and the milk business placed in other hands with no communication with this household, and the outbreak from this source ceased.

Diphtheria.—A single case which terminated fatally was reported in June, that of a married woman, aged 26, living in Woodman-terrace. At this house the w.c. was badly

situated and deficient in ventilation, and the slopstone pipe was improperly disconnected, and bad smells from both had been noticed, but not previously complained of.

Membranous Croup.—A case was reported as membranous croup in a child a year old, living in West Bradley-street, in November. No insanitary condition was found on the premises.

Typhoid Fever.—During the year 8 deaths were registered from this cause, and 41 cases were notified as typhoid fever.

The principal outbreak occurred in October, and was evidently associated with a particular milk supply. I presented a special report on the outbreak at the time, in which all the circumstances were discussed in detail, and therefore need not repeat the particulars. This outbreak embraced 24 cases in 18 houses, with 6 deaths. The cases had unfortunately to be dealt with at their own homes, which accounted for secondary cases occurring in infected houses. Handbills giving precautions were distributed from house to house. Samples of milk were examined bacteriologically and reported upon by Dr. A. C. Houston, but the presence of the typhoid bacillus was not detected. It is probable, however, that the period of infectivity of the milk was of very short duration, and had passed before the samples were taken.

The other cases notified throughout the year were as follows:—In January a death occurred of a woman aged 55, in Court-lane. There was no clue to the origin of this case. A case was notified also in January of a girl of 13, living at St. Monica's Convent, but here the disease was probably imported. In March two cases occurred in a house in Commercial-street, in males of 50 and 11 years. The house was a back-to-back house, and the drain from the slopstone was found to pass under the floor of the living room. In May a woman, aged 34, living in Albert-street, had an attack, but no clue to its origin was discovered.

In May and June two cases occurred in a house in Mount Pleasant, males of 21 and 11 respectively. The houses here are old, and there is no means of through ventilation. Another case occurred in a second house in Mount Pleasant in July. Here the slopstone drainage was improperly disconnected, and the slop water soaked into the foundations.

A very mild case in a boy of 7 was reported in August on Chapel Hill. The house was very damp owing to the walls on one side being built into the hill side.

In December two secondary cases occurred in houses in Coach-street and Waller Hill, where there had been recent cases, the patients being the women who had nursed them.

Five other cases were notified as typhoid fever in December, but these were very doubtful in their nature and history. One case ended fatally after a lingering illness.

In all cases disinfectants were supplied, precautions given, and steps were taken to remedy any defective sanitary condition found on the premises.

Whooping Cough.—Sixteen deaths were returned from whooping cough, which is responsible for the high zymotic death-rate this year. The disease was more or less prevalent during the first half of the year. Whooping cough is not notifiable, and individual cases are not reported. All the deaths occurred in children under five years.

Erysipelas.—Two deaths were registered from this cause in February. In all 18 cases were notified during the year. They occurred—1 in July, 2 in April, and 3 each in February, September, October, November, and December. Six were males and 12 females. One was that of an infant, and the others those of persons over five years of age. In only one instance was any drainage nuisance found to exist on the premises.

Influenza.—Ten deaths were ascribed to influenza and its complications, as compared with 2 last year and 9 in 1893. Of these, 8 occurred in March, 1 in April, and 1 in October. Two were males and 8 females. The majority were those of aged persons, but one that of a child aged two years.

TABLE VI.
INSPECTOR'S REPORT OF THE SANITARY WORK, &c.,
Completed in the year ending December 31st, 1895.

Number of Complaints received	13
Number of Houses, Premises, &c., inspected	816
House Drains repaired, cleansed, &c.	61
„ trapped and ventilated	105
Privies and Water Closets repaired, cleansed, &c.	70
„ supplied with water	97
Water Closets provided	102
Privy provided	1
Water Supply, Houses provided with	74
Ashpits, new provided	81
„ repaired, covered, &c.	16
Number of Ashpits ordered to be emptied	87
Removal of accumulation of dung, stagnant water, animal and other refuse	38
Removal of animals improperly kept	3
Filthy Houses ordered to be cleansed	3
Overcrowding	6
Seizure of unsound food, &c.	1
Offensive Trades complained of	3
Total number of summonses or other legal proceedings	11
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	110
Schools disinfected „	7
Common Lodging Houses inspected	11
Slaughter Houses inspected	9
Dairies and Cowsheds inspected	39
Milkshops inspected	2
Canal Boats inspected	224

JOSEPH ACKERNLEY,

Certificated Inspector of Nuisanees.

Common Lodging-Houses, Slaughter-Houses, &c.—The *common lodging-houses* and *slaughter-houses* have been regularly inspected, and are fairly well kept. In connection with noxious trades, great complaints were made of the nuisance caused by effluvia from Messrs. Laycock's tallow works, and I inspected and reported upon the premises in November, and pointed out that the works were badly situated in the centre of the town, and that the best practicable means for abating the nuisance were not taken by the owner. These works were previously reported upon in 1888. Nuisanees were also complained of at two of the tripe-boiling shops. In three cases *filthy houses* were ordered to be cleansed, and in six instances of *overcrowding* notices were served for their abatement. Under the head of *unsound food* a box of dates was seized and destroyed. In eleven instances summonses had to be issued for the abatement of nuisanees, but no prosecutions were undertaken. During the year 224 Canal Boats were boarded and examined.

The following Tables A and B are copied from my Returns to the Local Government Board:—

TABLE A.

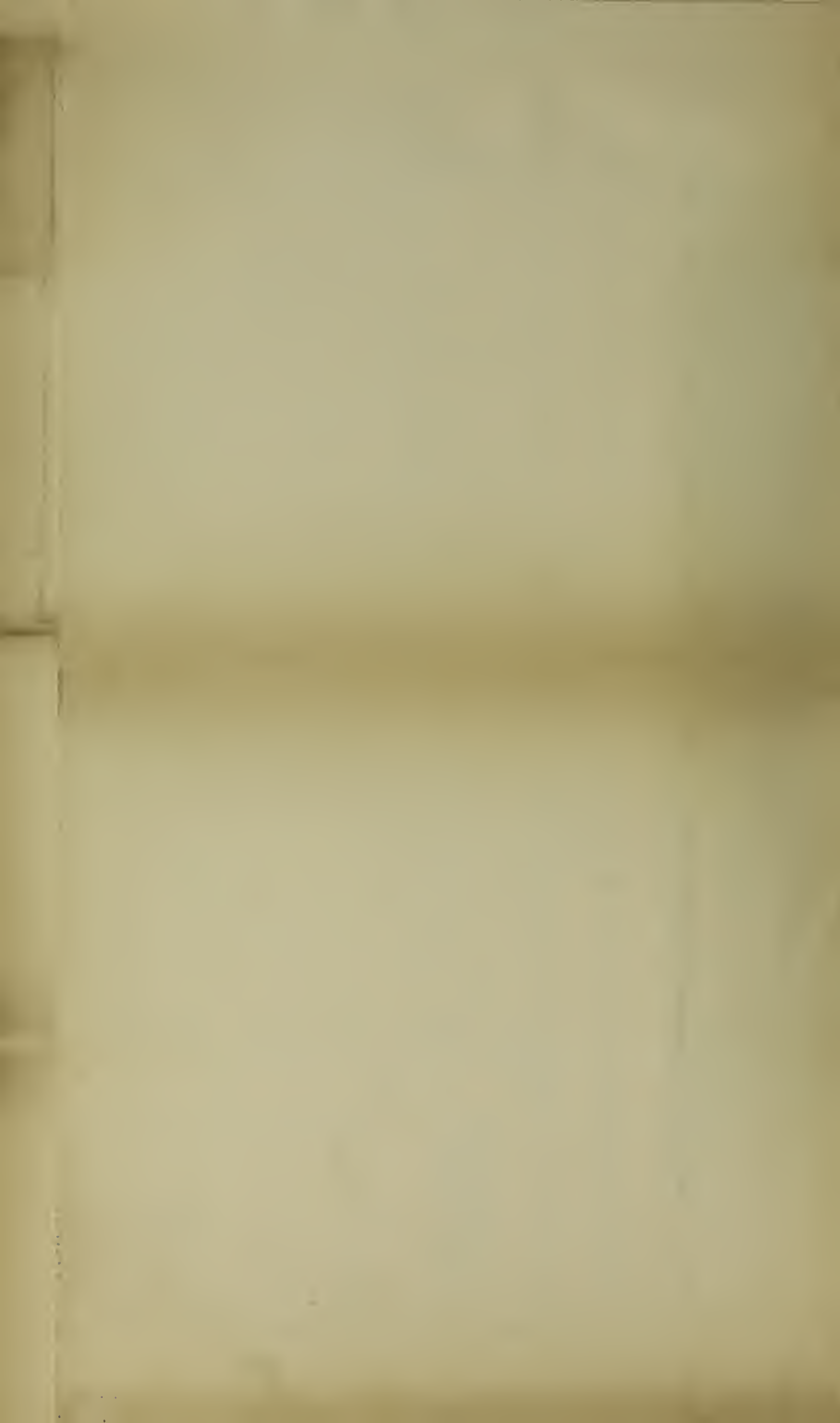
TABLE OF DEATHS during the Years 1878-95, in the Urban Sanitary District of Skipton, classified according to Diseases and Ages, and showing also the Population of the District, and the Births therein during the Year.

[illegible]

TABLE B.

OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1895, in the Urban Sanitary District of Skipton; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

[illegible]



The matters which require the attention of the Council are :—

1. The carrying out of a scheme for the augmentation of the water supply, so as to ensure a constant supply to the town for all purposes.
2. The provision of adequate means for the flushing and proper ventilation of the main sewers in Middletown, and the proper paving and channelling of the back streets in Middletown and Newtown.
3. The carrying out, with as little delay as possible, of the scheme for the provision of a permanent hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases, and of efficient apparatus for the proper disinfection of bedding, clothing, &c.
4. The undertaking by the Board of the removal of ashpit and household refuse, and to consider the question of the provision of a proper Destructor for the same.
5. The removal of the Cattle Market from the streets of the town.

FRANCIS E. ATKINSON, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S.,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Skipton Urban District Council,

March, 1896.

SKIPTON

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1895.